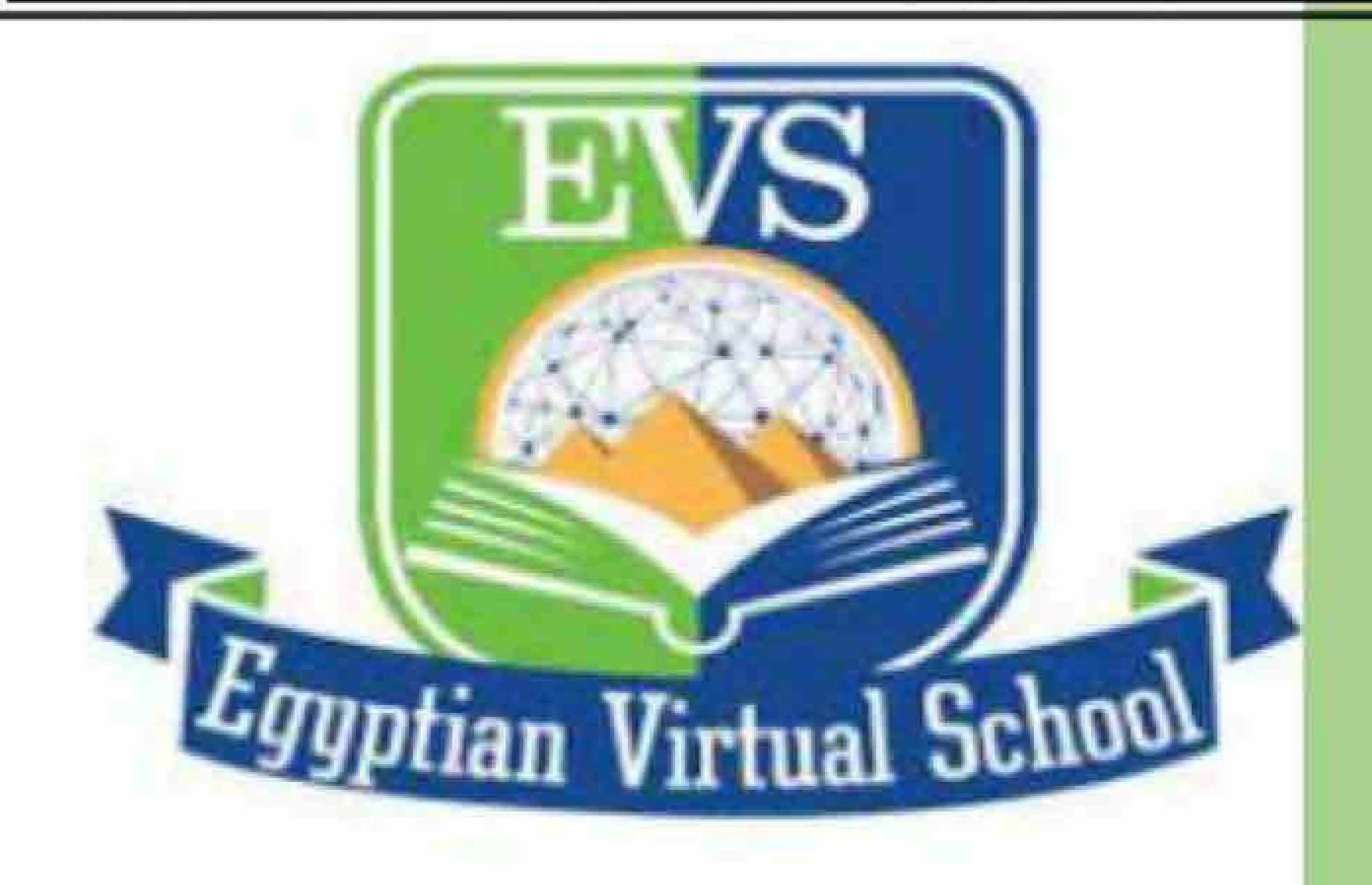


إهداء جروب مذكرات تعليمية للمرحلة الابتدائية
الأستاذ/أحمدبديرعبدالعاطى

Grade 4 Connect

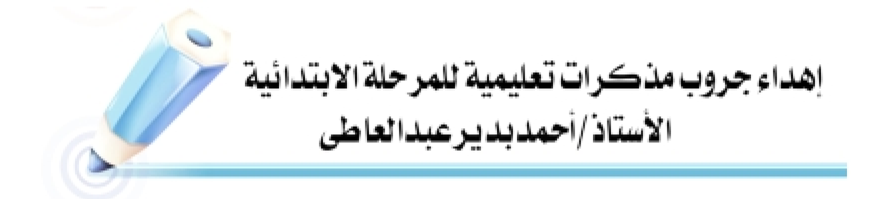
EVS Mid-Year Revision Booklet





Our Vision

Providing Quality Education for Egyptian Students Overseas





Our Vision

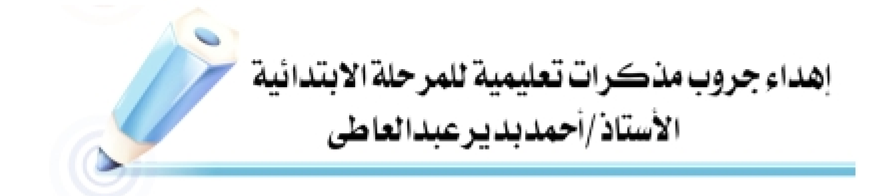
Providing Quality Education for Egyptian Students Overseas

EVS 1st Term Final Revision

2021-2022

Grade 4 CONNECT

Index

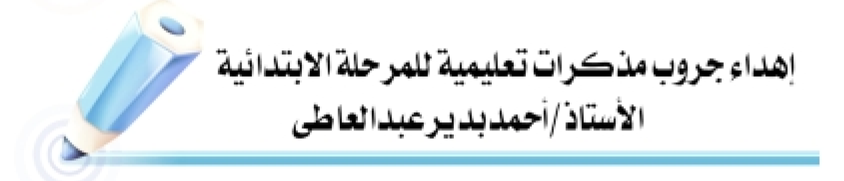




Vocabulary

lunch	sugar cane
ready	watermelon
special	esophagus
food	stomach
delicious	liver
country	take out
grow	fats
rice	mouth
raise	move
farmer	small intestine
produce	large intestine
meal	salt
bananas	waste
chicken	digestive system
grapes	digest
mangoes	chew
milk	mix
onions	liquid
potatoes	energy
tomatoes	nutrients

remove	another
pump	healthy
diaphragm	scientist
lungs	candy
breathe in	burger
breathe out	cola
take in	practice
give out	burn
oxygen	hit
carbon dioxide	back
centre	sprain
inside	twist
muscle	ice
respiratory system	scrape
air	press
pull into	band- aid
push out	gloves
blood	first-aid kit
around	soap
stay away	nosebleed
exercise	pinch nose
plenty of	redo



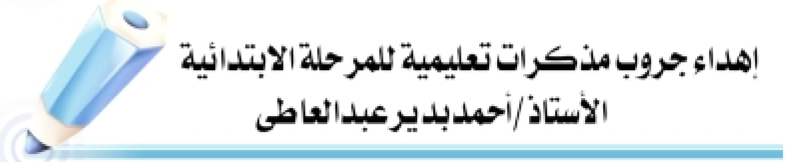


flapjacks	wheat
apartment	guava
talk	fisherman
British	cow
bit	goat
worried	sheep
plate	cheese
cookies	famous
oats	part
butter	catch
together	thousand
honey	million
love	ingredients
hate	sign
bag	ascending
great idea	greater than
need	less than
Damietta	equal to
governorate	digits
land	numerical
full of	hundred
life	step

eagle	snake
pelican	wing
camel	beak
lizard	huge
spider	scary
fennec fox	helpful
crocodile	insect
fur	dangerous
feather	important
How tall?	large
How long?	flat feet
How heavy?	strong
open areas	noisy
female	hump
male	grass
mammals	paw
thick	claw
steppe eagle	bear
fact file	scared
amazing	surprised
beautiful	intelligent
perfect	pin

pear	lotus flower
peas	bean plant
a fraction	daisy
numerator	acacia
denominator	tamarisk
rhim gazelle	reed
hoof (hooves)	agricultural
horns	habitat
the naked mole rat	eggplant
temperature	chloroplasts
coat	microscope
protect	pollen
the Sahara Desert	stick
soil	float
roots	polluted
shoot	air
seeds	cell
leaf	gas
germination process	sunlight
grow	a billion
sunflower	rainwater
rose	noise

sleep	bathroom
slice	living room
slippers	bedroom
sweep	dining room
switch	apartment
sweets	tent
swan	cave
swim	houseboat
careful	house
colorful	school
useful	hospital
first	supermarket
next	post office
after	shopping mall
finally	office
after that	couch
papyrus	turn right
germinate	turn left
Ancient Egyptians	go straight ahead
sandals	on the corner
kitchen	Take the second right.
balcony	station





beach	near x far
upside down	electrician
bazaar	builder
safaris	mechanic
Brighton Pier	garbage collector
suddenly	plumber
decide	bus driver
Chinese	mail carrier
foot	wall
face	electricity
fan	pipe
fish	connect
van	faucet
vegetables	packages
check	lightening
fresh	electric shock
kind	socket
worker	plug x unplug
burn	flash
storm	community
broken wire	skills
dry x wet	repair shop

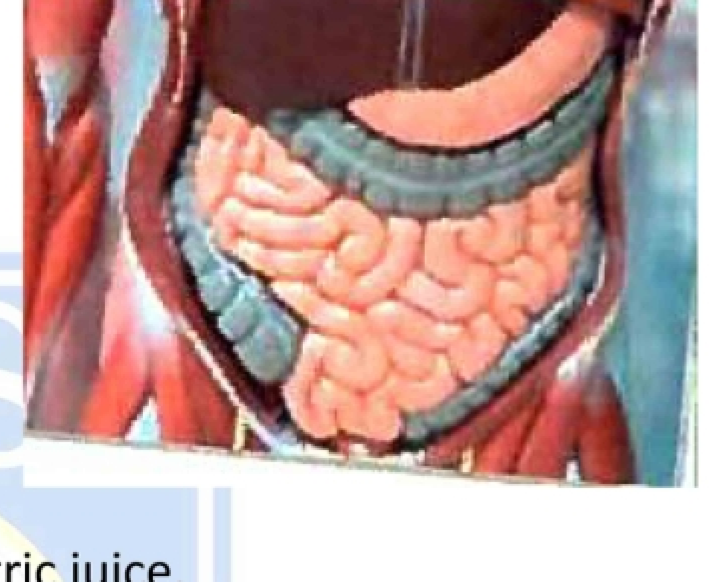
advantages x disadvantages	wave power
screwdriver	wind farm
tape measure	wind turbines
blocks	geologist
patient	engineer
architect	guide
teacher	pick
experiment	librarian
curious	tourism industry
baby x adult	education
dentist	salary
doctor	government
divide	economy
division	cook (n)
pros x cons	industries
backache	hotel
report	community
mail bag	cut down
energy	oil
farming	coal
mining	wind energy
fishing	wave energy

solar energy	surprising
renewable resources	best
non-renewable resources	show (n)
run out	nature
wood	program
pollution	parents
decision	watch
Earth	hippo
energy source	dangerous
engine	idea
disappointed	vet
sound	job
fix	older
obey x disobey	stay
agree x disagree	find out
appear x disappear	both
a prime number	lots of
encourage	taxi driver
litter	nature reserve
respect	crocodile
advice	take
come on	help (v) / (n)

visit (v) / (n)	medicine
stomach	bottle
plastic	throw
put	asleep
garbage	little
wife	look after
without	feed
special	mix
maize	strong
laugh	load
pick	tractor
awesome	design
software engineer	try
idea	dear
puzzle	easy
It's Ok	ring
sink	old
place	tired
night	job
the best	place
phone (n)	sharp
reptile	draw

Language Summary

Stages of food digestion:



1- we put food in our mouth.

2- We chew food with our teeth.

3- Food goes down the esophagus.

4- The food arrives in the stomach.

5- In the stomach the food mixes with the gastric juice.

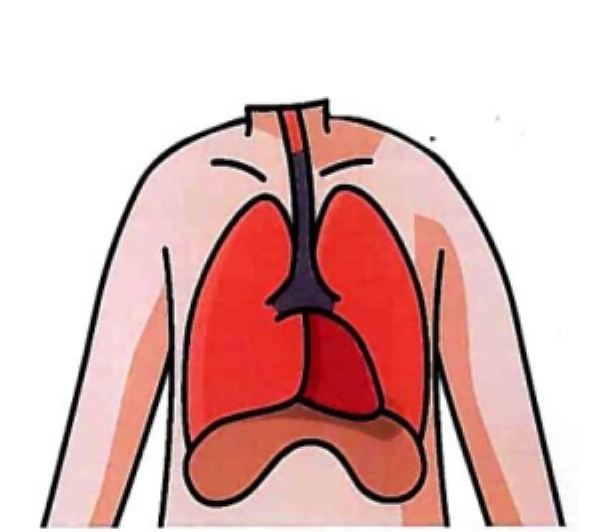
6- This liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients.

7- Food moves from the stomach to the small intestine.

8- The Food moves from the small intestine to the large intestine.

9- The large intestine takes water and salt from food for the body and removes waste.

* Stages of breathing:

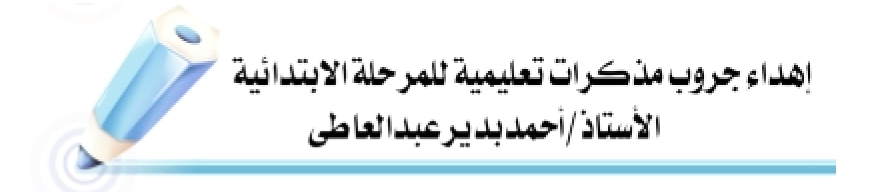


1- We breathe in air through our mouth and nose.

2- Our diaphragm goes down and pulls air into our lungs.

3- In the lungs, the Oxygen from the air goes into our blood.

4- Our heart pumps this blood around our body.





5- The diaphragm goes up and pushes air with carbon dioxide out of our lungs.

We breathe out.

* How can we have a healthy respiratory system?

1- Stay away from smoke.





2- Exercise.

3- Put plants in your house.





4- Drink plenty of water

Conjunctions

*(and)

- We use (and) to add two ideas together

Example: I eat vegetables and I exercise.

* (but)

- We use (but) to contrast two ideas.

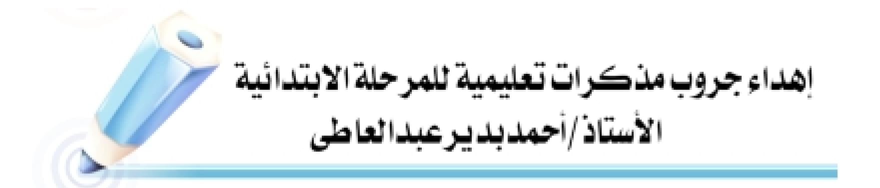
Example: I want to play football, but I hurt my leg.

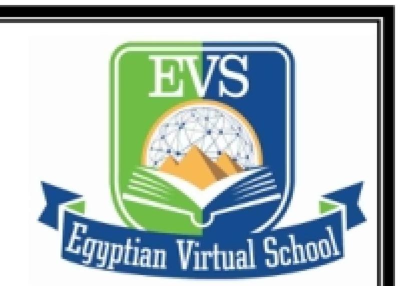
Word Formation

The prefix (re-) means again

Examples:

- reclean
- remake
- redo
- repaint





Grammar

Comparatives

- Use comparative to make comparison between two things.

- Use than to link comparisons.

- We form the comparative by adding (-er) to the adjectives.

- Adjectives end in (y) after a consonant change (y) to (ier)

easy-------------easier pretty----------prettier

heavy---------------heavier

- Adjectives end in a consonant after a vowel double the consonant then add the (er)

big-------------bigger hot--------------hotter fat-------------------fatter

Irregular adjectives

good-------------------better than

bad---------------------worse than

far-----------------------farther than/ further than

much/many--------- --more than

little----------------------less than

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object).

Examples

- My house is larg**er than** hers.

- This box is small**er than** the one I lost.

- Your dog runs fast**er than** Jim's dog.

Superlatives

- We use the superlative form of adjectives to compare more than two persons, animals or things.

- We form the superlative by adding (**-est**) to the adjectives.

- Adjectives end in (y) after a consonant change (y) to (iest)

pretty----------prettiest

heavy------------heaviest

easy-------------easiest

- Adjectives end in a consonant after a vowel double the consonant then add the (est)

big-------------biggest

hot----------------hottest

fat-------------------fattest

Irregular adjectives

good ....the best

bad ....the worst

far ....the farthest

little ....the least

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

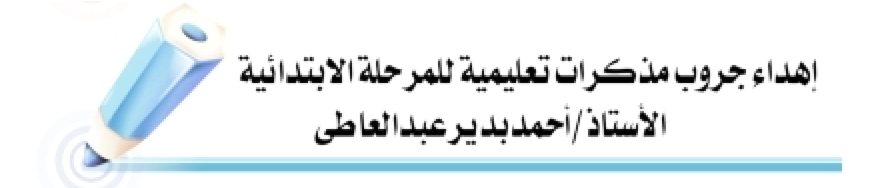
Examples

Examples

- My house is **the** larg**est** one in our neighborhood.

- This is **the** small**est** box I've ever seen.

- Your dog ran **the** fast**est** of any dog in the race.





- We use more and most to make comparatives and superlatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

careful	more careful	most careful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

<u>Examples on irregular adjectives:</u>

- Today is the worst day I've had in a long time.

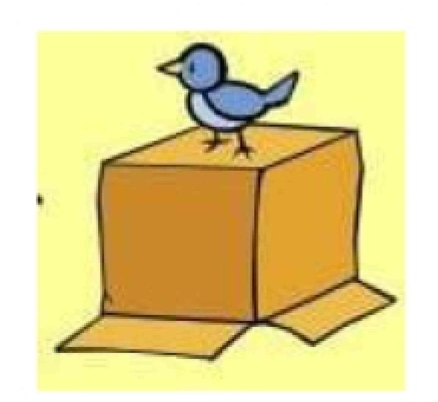
- You play tennis better than I do.

-This is the least expensive sweater in the store.

- This sweater is less expensive than that one.

- I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even farther today.

Prepositions



on



in



under



next to



between



behind



above



in front of

Asking for directions

- Use these phrases when you're asking for directions from another person. For example, if you have a meeting in their office you can ask:

"How do I get to your office?"

"Can you tell me the best way of getting to your office?"

"What's the quickest way of getting to your office?"

Giving directions

Example: Go straight ahead and turn right.







Go straight ahead **Turn right** **Turn left**

DO YOU KNOW MY TOWN?



GIVE DIRECTIONS :COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT WHERE YOU LIVE (KEY WORDS: LEFT, RIGHT, ALONG, PAST, CORNER, BETWEEN)

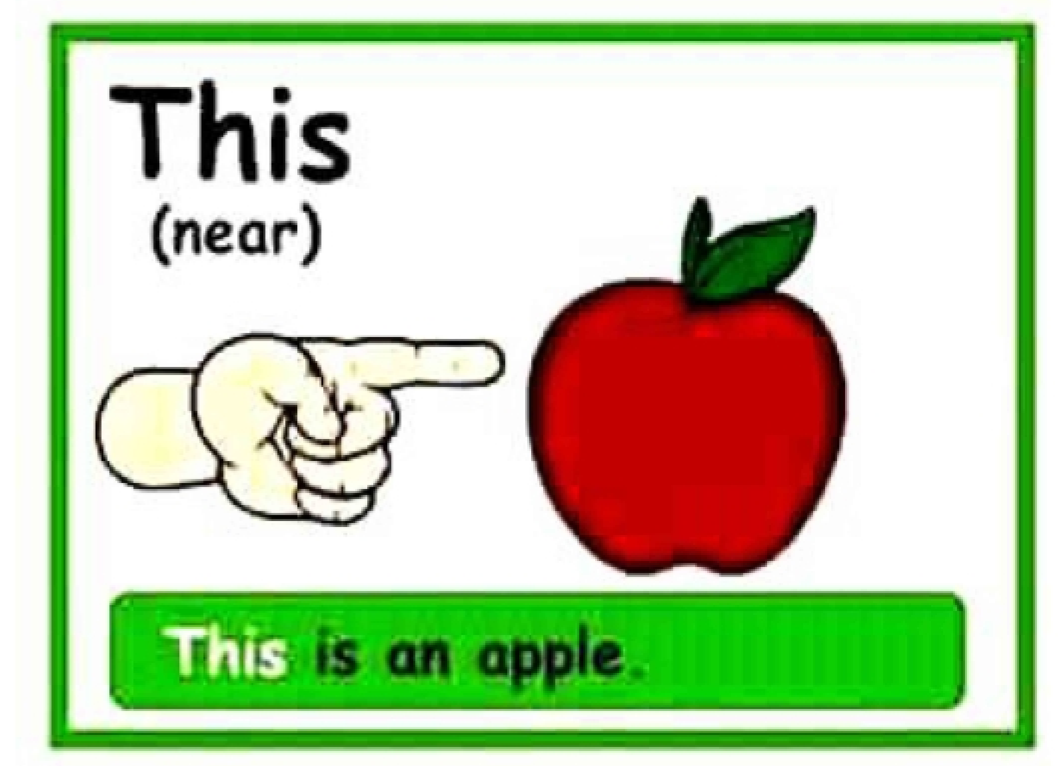
1-A:CAN YOU TELL ME THE WAY TO THE GYM?
B: TURN _________ INTO MAPLE STREET. GO _______ THE LIBRARY, THE GYM IS __________THE ATRE AND THE BANK

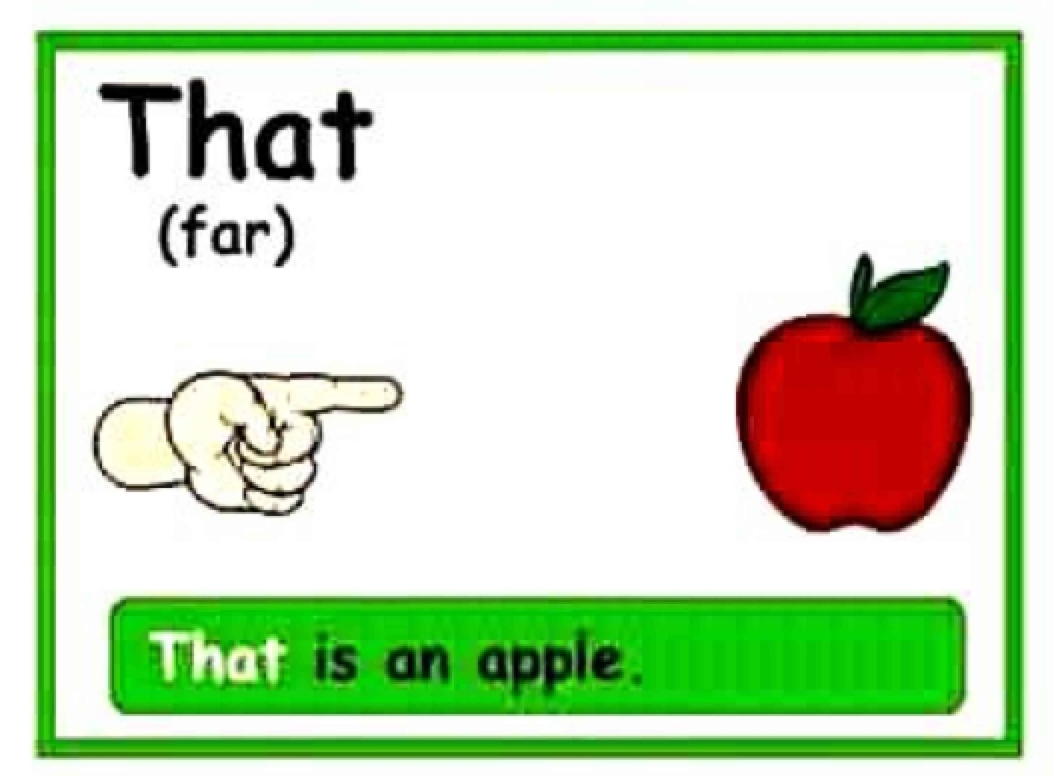
2- A:CAN YOU TELL ME THE WAY TO THE CINEMA?
B: TURN ________. GO ________ OAK STREET. THE CINEMA IS ON THE _________. OPPOSITE THE PARK

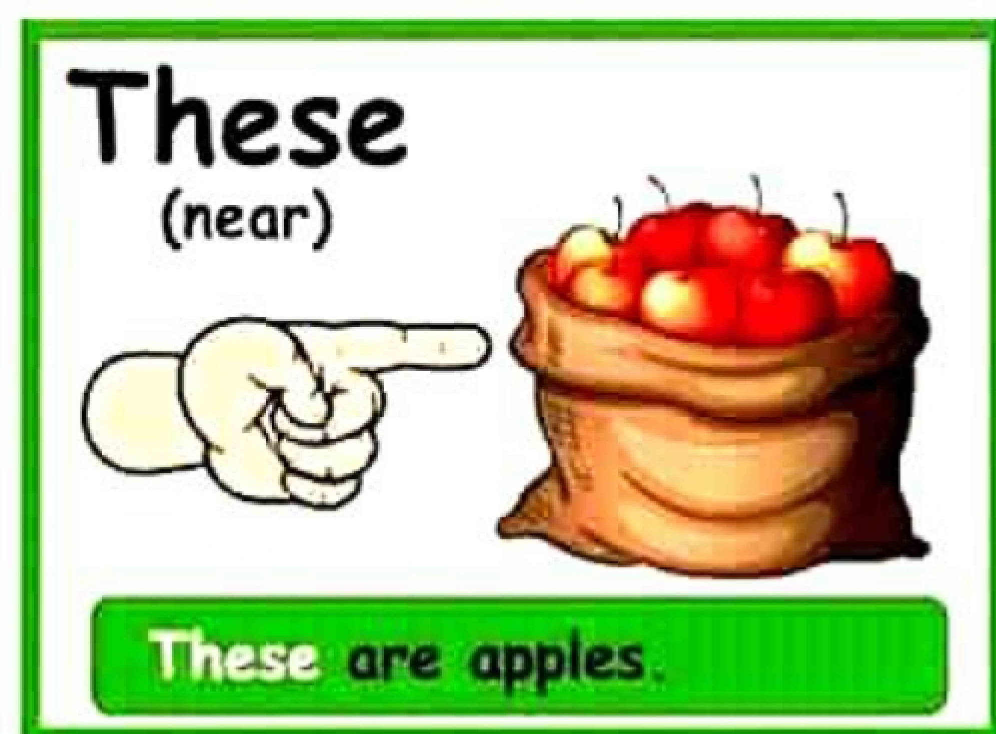
3-A: CAN YOU TELL ME THE WAY TO THE POST OFFICE?
B: GO _________ THIRD AVENUE. GO _________ THE POLICE STATION. THE POST OFFICE IS _________ THE POLICE STATION AND THE CAFÉ

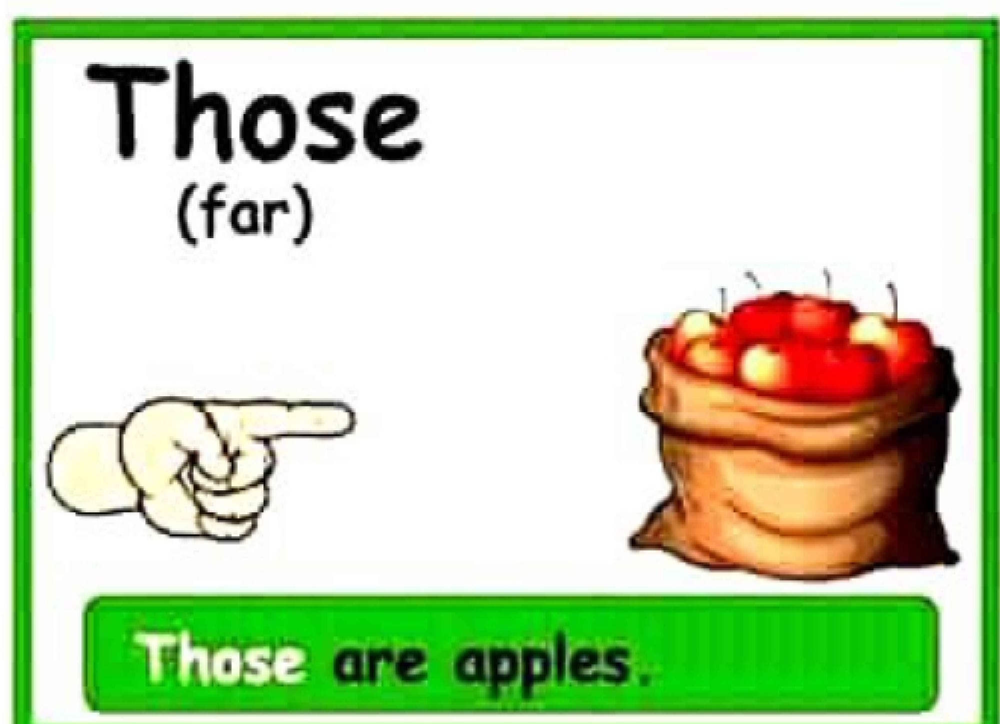
4- A:CAN YOU TELL ME THE WAY TO THE HOTEL?
B: GO _________ THIRD AVENUE, TAKE THE SECOND TURNING _________INTO PINE STREET. THE HOTEL IS ON YOUR ______

Demonstrative Pronouns









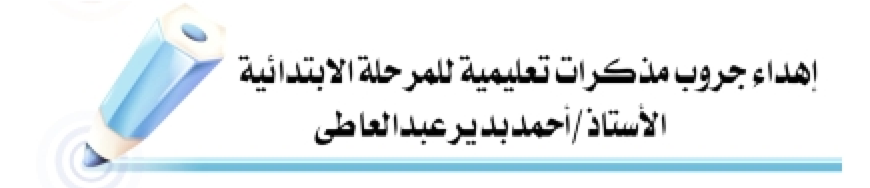
Examples:

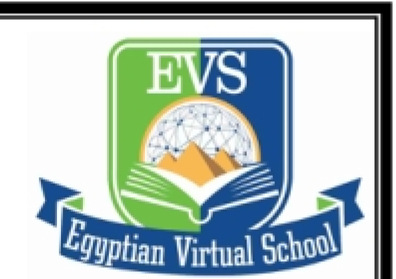
- This is a builder's hat.

- That is a big bird in the sky.

- These are blue balls.

– Those kites are very high.





Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

A.Hello! My name is Juliet Smith and I am a History teacher. I live in 1. __________ (this / these) small town. The name of it is Forestville. I like living in 2.__________ (that/ this) place because I have my family here. 3. _________ (that / those) houses that you can see are of my parents, but I live with my husband and children in the first house. What I like of my house is 4.________ (those / that) big tree next to my house and all 5.________ (this / those) flowers around my house.



B.1.________ (this / these) is my class and 2.___________ (that/ those) are my students. 3._______ (that / those) book in my hand is the history workbook and 4.______ (that / those) notebooks on my desk are the homework of my students. I love 5._______ (this/ that) profession because I like history and I like teaching.

Well, 6._________ (that / those) is all!



The Past Simple Tense

- The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now.

How to Formulate the Simple Past

- For regular verbs, add **-ed** to the root form of the verb (or just **-d** if the root form already ends in an e):

play→ played   type→ typed   listen→ listened   push→ pushed   love→ loved

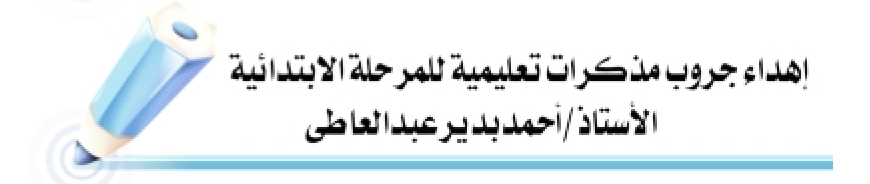
- For irregular verbs, things get more complicated. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs looks exactly like the root form:

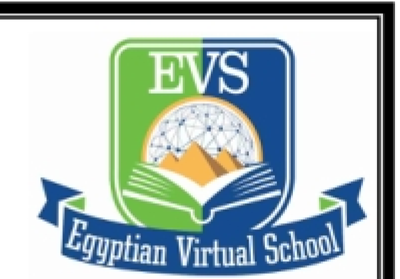
put→ put   cut→ cut   set→ set   cost→ cost   hit→ hit

- For other irregular verbs, including the verb to be, the simple past forms are more erratic:

see→ saw   build→ built   go→ went   do→ did   rise→ rose

am/is/are→ was/were





Affirmative

Subject + past verb + complement.

- I played video games yesterday.

- They baked cookies last week.

How to Make the Simple Past Negative

- Fortunately, there is a formula for making simple past verbs negative, and it's the same for both regular and irregular verbs (except for the verb to be). The formula is did not + [root form of verb]. You can also use the contraction didn't instead of did not.

Negative

Subject + didn't + infinitive + complement.

- I didn't play video games yesterday.

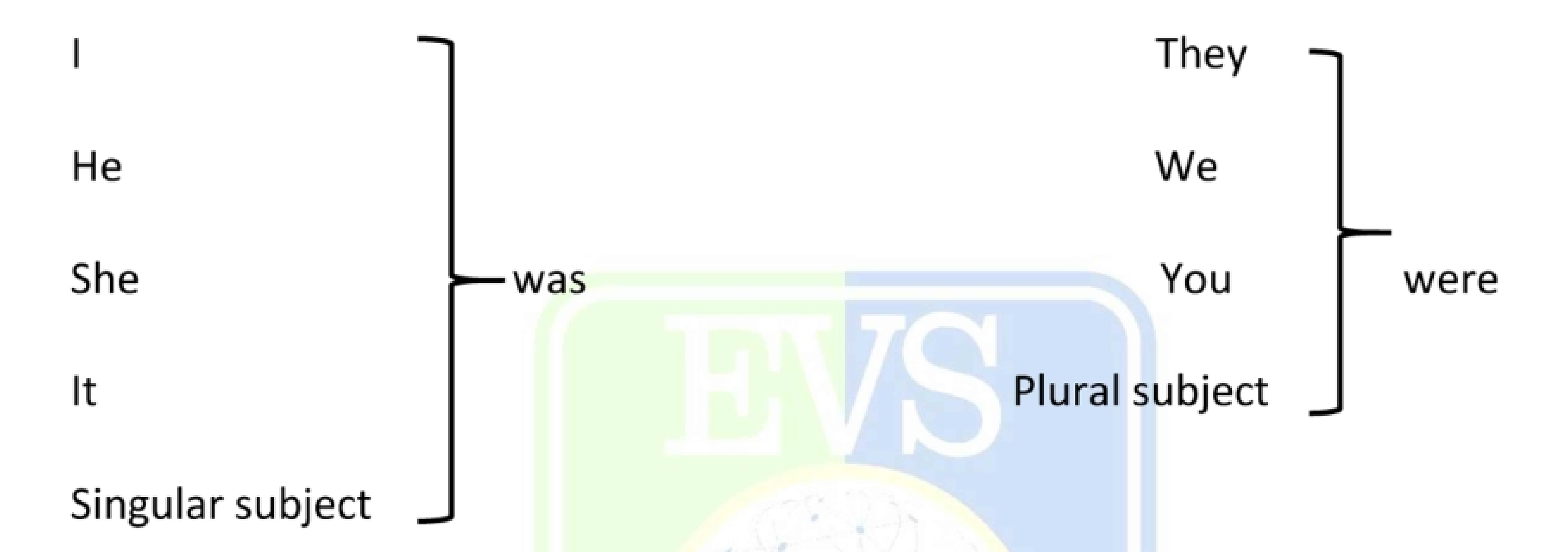
- They didn't bake cookies last week.

- For the verb to be, you don't need the auxiliary did. When the subject of the sentence is singular, use was not or wasn't. When the subject is plural, use were not or weren't.



Verb to be in the Past Simple Tense (was/ were)

Affirmative Statements:



I / He / She / It / Singular subject → was

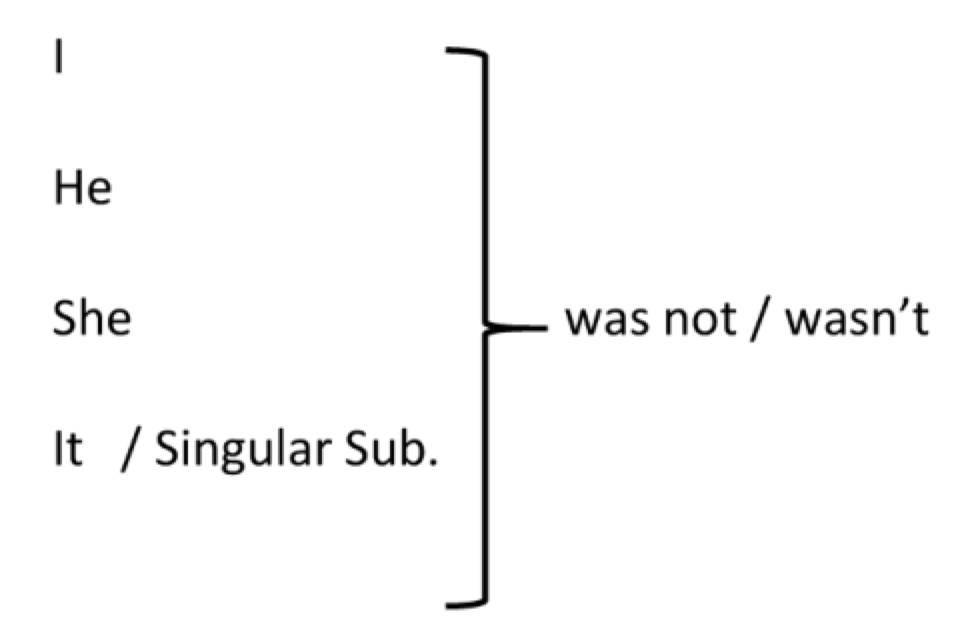
They / We / You / Plural subject → were

Examples:

- Rami was at the Pyramids yesterday.

- They were at the zoo yesterday.

Negative Statements:



I / He / She / It / Singular Sub. → was not / wasn't

They
We
You
Plural subject

} were not / wasn't

Examples:

- She wasn't at home last night.

- They weren't at the hospital yesterday.

THE FUNNY NOISE

Irregular Verbs in the Past Simple Tense (gap-fill)

1. Complete the gaps with an irregular verb in the past simple tense. Choose from:

be, break, buy, come, drive, eat, feel, find, get, give, go, have, hear, hold,

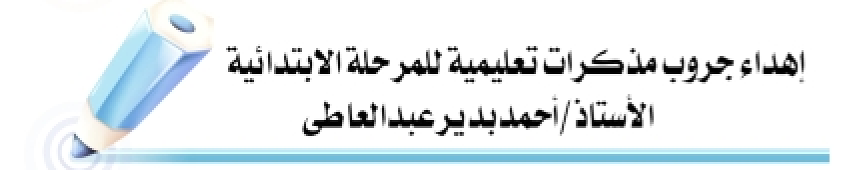
know, let, lose, make, put, read, ring, run, say, sleep, take, think, tell, write

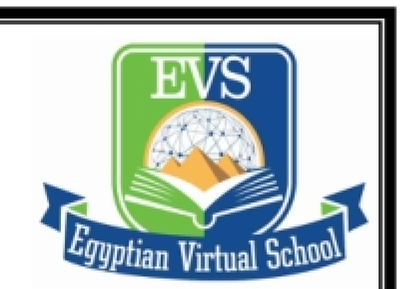
Note: you will need to use some verbs more than once:

Dear Oséias

I'm writing to tell you about something that happened yesterday. I1.___________ up at the usual time – about 10 am –2.___________ a shower and 3.___________ breakfast. I 4.___________ a big bowl of cereal and some toast and watched TV for a while. Then I 5.___________ into the kitchen where I 6. ___________ a funny noise. I 7.___________it 8___________ from behind the cooker. I 9. ___________ my tool box and moved the cooker out of the way.

The noise10.___________ louder but I couldn't see anything. I 11.___________ my uncle to ask his advice. He 12.___________ that he 13.___________ it could be a gas leak. When I 14. ___________ this I just panicked! I 15.___________ the phone down, 16.___________ outside,17.___________ in my car and 18.___________ to the local police station. I 19. ___________ them about my gas leak but the constable 20. ___________ his patience with me. He 21.___________ that I should have phoned the gas company. He 22.___________ his report, then 23. ___________ the gas company for me.





Then I remembered that my house doesn't have gas – only electricity! I 24.___________ really stupid and 25.___________ that the constable would be angry with me for wasting his time, so I 26.___________ out of the police station while he 27.___________ still on the phone. I 28.___________ home to try to find out what the noise 29.___________. On the way I 30.___________ a newspaper and I 31.___________ about an escaped llama that 32.___________ out of the city safari park last Wednesday.

When I33.___________ home I 34. ___________ my key in the door, turned it, 35. ___________ inside and straight away 36.___________ that funny noise again. I 37.___________ my breath and opened the door slowly. Guess what? I 38. ___________ the lama hiding in my cupboard! I 39. ___________ him stay and he 40. ___________ in my garden last night. The snoring

41. ___________ so loud! This morning I 42.___________ him back to the safari park. They 43. ___________ really pleased to see him again and 44. ___________ me a reward of £50!
Hope you are well. Write soon and let me know how you are.

Your friend,
Jason.

G 4 O. L. End of Term Exams 2022

Test (1)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- The land in Damietta is rich in energy. .....

2- The animals in Damietta are goats, cows and sheep. .....

3- The farmers grow watermelons, bananas and grapes. .....

B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

watch - handball – practice –play

I am in a wheelchair basketball team at school. We ------ three times every week. I drink cola, but I want to drink more water. I don't ------- video games because I am very busy. I play basketball and I play ---------in the park.

3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A	B
1. The large intestine	☐ a. from smoke.
2. We chew food	☐ b. from vegetables.
3. Stay away	☐ c. with our teeth. ☐ d. is around the small intestine.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We need oxygen in our bodies. We breathe in air through our noses. Our diaphragm goes down. It pulls air into our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen from the air goes into our blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body. The diaphragm goes up. It pushes air with carbon dioxide out of our lungs. We breathe out.

A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. We use our respiratory system when we (eat – breathe – sleep- play).

2. The diaphragm pushes air with carbon dioxide out of (lungs – mouth – stomach- heart).

3. The diaphragm goes (up – down – right- left) when we breathe out.

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- According to the passage, what do we need in our body?

....

5- What does our heart do?

....

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- water – **Dink** – of - plenty.

....

2- redid – homework – **She** - her.

....

3- do – **What** – farmers – in – produce – Damietta?

....

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- suzanne is british

……………………………………………………………

7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

Being healthy

Guiding words: (play basketball- plenty of water-fruit and vegetables)

……………………………………………………………………………………………

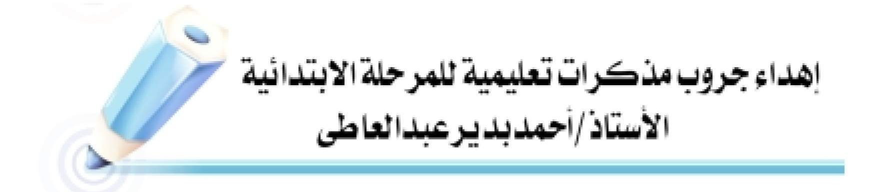
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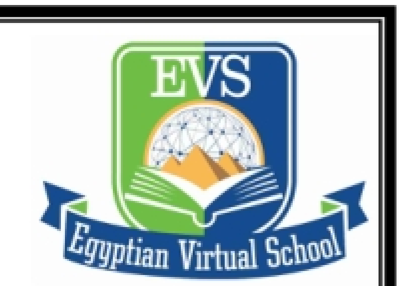
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Test (2)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- The fennec fox needs big ears to hear insects. .....

2- The fennec fox lives in the forest. .....

3- The fox loses heat from its mouth. .....

B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

taking- looking – hooves –horns

Rhim gazelles live in the Sahara Desert. They walk around -------for grass, leaves and plants to eat. They have big ears and long ------- . They have -------- on their feet. These hooves help them walk on the sand.

3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A		B
1. The crocodile	☐	a. is bigger than the male.
2. The female steppe eagle	☐	b. large, flat feet.
3. Camels have	☐ ☐	c. short feet. d. is huge and scary.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

The naked mole rat lives in eastern Africa. It has big teeth. It can't control its body temperature, because it has no hair. There are two things that make the mole rat special. It doesn't get ill and it lives for a very long time (31 years). They are not cute animals, but they are amazing.

A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. The mole rat doesn't get (food – water – ill- well).

2. The mole rat can't control its body temperature, because it has no (hair – head – feet- eyes).

3. Naked mole rats are not (cute – short – dangerous- huge) animals.

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- How long does the naked mole rat live?

……………………………………………………

5- Where does the naked mole rat live?

……………………………………………………

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- is - flying – **The pelican** – away – its – fish – with.

………………………………………………………………………………

2- it – fur – keeps – thick – warm – **The fox's**.

………………………………………………………………………………

3- does – bear – the – angry - **Why** – look?

………………………………………………………………………………

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- the bear is stronger than the pelican

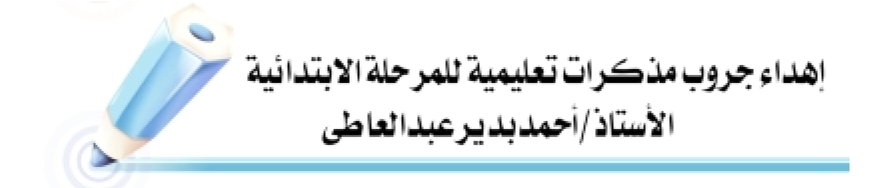
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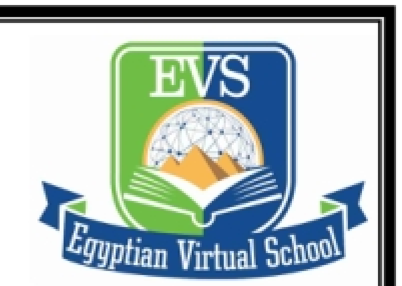
7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

Camels

Guiding words: (flat feet- carry things-fur - clothes)

....
....
....
....
....
....





Test (3)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- Some seeds can stick to an animal's fur. .....

2- The animals move and take the seeds with them. .....

3- The seeds need a new place to eat. .....

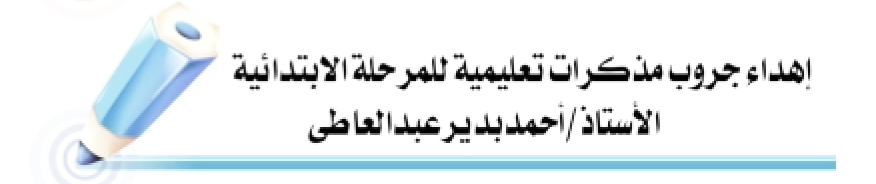
B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

habitat - rivers – seas –eat

There are different plant habitats. Plants near --------- and lakes need a lot of water. In agricultural ----------, farmers work and grow food for us to -------- .





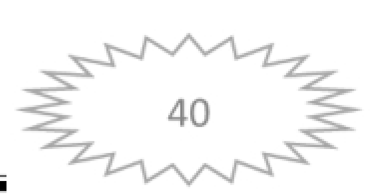


3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A		B
1. People need		a. the nicest place to live.
2. Papyrus grows		b. studies the ground and the rocks.
3. My city is		c. oxygen to breathe.
		d. in the Nile Delta near the river.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

Papyrus is a very special plant that grows in the Nile Delta. It is famous because Ancient Egyptians used papyrus for paper. They also made sandals and baskets from papyrus. Today, There are not many papyrus plants near the Nile. Farmers like to grow fruits and vegetables. People do not use papyrus for paper now. Papyrus plants are still important in some places because they help to clean water.



A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to make (rulers – paper – food- pencils).

2. Papyrus is a very special (food – drink – wood- plant).

3. Farmers (likes – like – liking- to like) to grow fruits and vegetables .

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- Why is papyrus a special plant?

…………………………………………………

5- What does the papyrus need to grow?

…………………………………………………

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- does – the plant – **What** – need?.

……………………………………………………………………………

2- are – light – seeds – **These** - very.

……………………………………………………………………………

3- a – scarier – cat – **A fox** – than - is.

……………………………………………………………………………

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- which plant is the tallest

....

7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

The life stages of a sunflower

Guiding words: **(plant- put- soil-shoot-grow)**

....
....
....
....
....
....

Test (4)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- Noha works at the supermarket. .....

2- She sells clothes and shoes. .....

3- She is unkind. .....

B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

sees - goes – parents –down

My friend Adam lives on a boat in the summer. His -------- work on tourist boats. He -------with them. They travel up and --------the Nile. He likes the summer very much.

3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A	B
1. I live in a city	a. the east of Egypt.
2. You can go on	b. the north of Egypt.
3. Hurghada is in	c. called Hurghada. d. safaris in the Sahara Desert.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

This is Maggie. She works at the supermarket near my house. My family and I see her every week when we buy food. Maggie checks the food is fresh. She helps us when we can't find something. She is very kind and happy.

A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. Maggie works at the (cinema – supermarket – bakery- restaurant).

2. We see Maggie every (year – day – month- week).

3. Maggie is very (tall – kind – unkind- sad).

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- What does Maggie check?

....

5- When does Maggie help the family?

....

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- checks – **Fatima** – fresh – the - food.

....

2- **My** – works – brother – the – at - supermarket.

....

3- your – work – **Where** – sister – does?

....

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- our house is big

……………………………………………………………

7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

Your town

Guiding words: **(next to- between- school-hospital-station)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

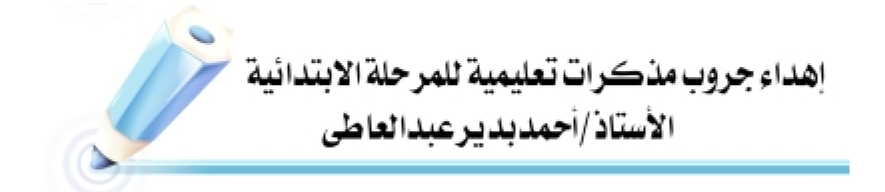
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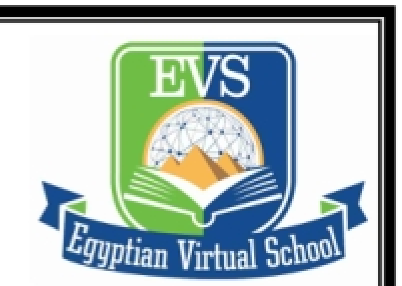
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Test (5)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- Talia played with blocks. .....

2- Talia made a big house for her little dog. .....

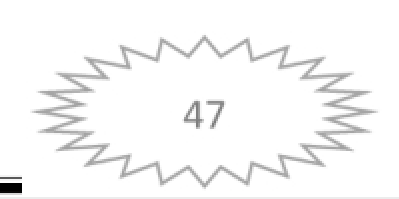
3- Talia is an architect. .....

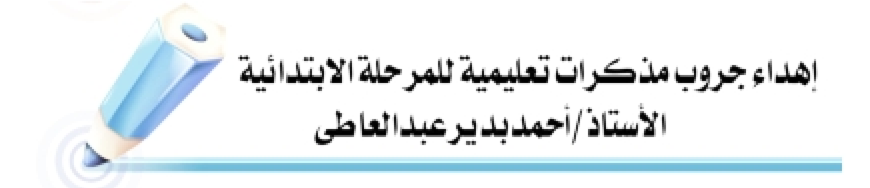
B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

wet - rains – healthy –clean

A garbage collector is outside all day. When it ----------, he gets -----------. But the garbage collector is happy because he helps to --------the city.





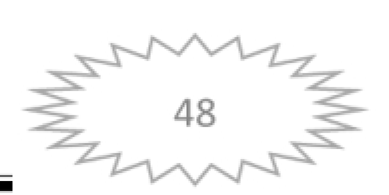


3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A	B
1. A builder made	a. is the most interesting job.
2. I think the bus driver	b. only use plugs.
3. Never put anything into a socket	c. only play football. d. the walls strong and safe.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

Being a mail carrier isn't an easy job. Mail carriers are outside all day. This is great when the weather is good, But it's not fun when the weather is very hot or wet and cold. They walk all the day and get a lot of exercise. Also the mail bag is very heavy. It can give the mail carrier a backache. They are very tired when they come back home.



A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. The mail carrier's job is a / an .... (easy – difficult – happy- tall)job.

2. The mail carrier's job isn't fun when the (shock – weather – television- bag) is hot or wet and cold.

3. The mail bag is very (heavy – light – young – small).

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- Where are mail carriers all day?

....

5- What do they do all day?

....

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- can – **How** – we – electricity – save?

....

2- all – like – **We** – things - different.

....

3- the bus – the mechanic – **When** – breaks, - it – fixes.

....

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- who helps you keep your home clean

....

7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

Mechanics

Guiding words: (job- fix- car-bus-important)

....

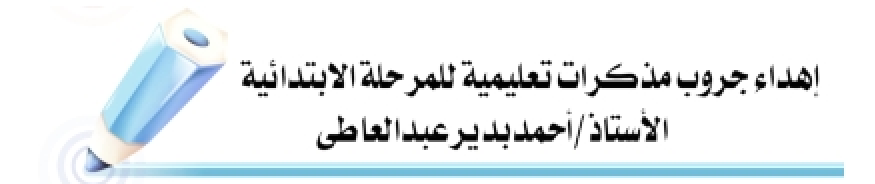
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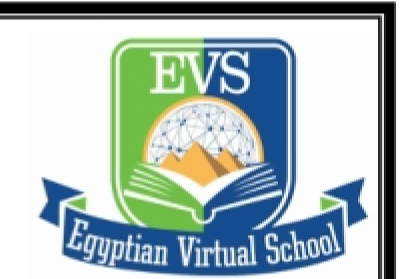
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Test (6)

A. Listening (3 Marks)

1. Listen and write T (True) or F (False): (3 Marks)

1- My uncle looks after the trees. .....

2- My uncle grows apples. .....

3- He sends a lot of oranges to the factory to make juice. .....

B. Reading (19 Marks)

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box: (3 Marks)

engine - van – fish –disappointed

The old fisherman drives around the village in an old van. One day, he couldn't start his .... He was sad and .... A mechanic looked at the old van's .... It was a simple problem. He fixed his van.



3. Read and match (A) with (B): (3 Marks)

A	B
1. An engineer	☐ a. tells the tourists a lot of interesting stories.
2. A guide	☐ b. studies the ground and the rocks.
3. A geologist	☐ c. helps the students at school. ☐ d. makes sure the wind turbines turn well.

4. Read the passage then answer the questions: (7 Marks)

I'm Mansour. I'm a farmer. I grow oranges. All year, I look after the trees, and I give them water and energy. Then in October, I pick the fruit. I send a lot of fruit to the factory to make orange juice. I also sell some of my oranges to the supermarket.

A. Choose the correct answer: (3 marks)

1. Mansour looks after the (juice – trees – children- factory).
2. Mansour is a (librarian – mechanic – doctor - farmer).
3. Mansour sells oranges to the (house – supermarket – school- library).

(b) Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

4- What does Mansour grow?

....

5- Where does the farmer send a lot of fruit?

....

5- Read, order and write: (6 Marks)

1- is – a fisherman – **There** – village – my - in.

....

2- want – do- to – be – **What** – you?

....

3- **The mango** – are – their – trees – next to – house.

....

C. Writing (8 Marks)

6. Punctuate the following: (2 Marks)

1- i want to be a teacher

....

7. Write a paragraph of three (3) sentences of about EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements: (6 Marks)

Renewable energy resources

Guiding words: (wind farm - need - big space – electricity – no pollution)

....

....

....

....

....

....